

# GOEBEL DECLARED GOVERNOR AND SWORN IN--ORDERS TROOPS HOME

## Majority of Legislators Sustain Contest Committees--Goebel Issues a Proclamation.

### REPUBLICANS MAY ATTEMPT RESISTANCE.

Goebel Probably Will Form No Militia--Taylor,  
by Armed Force, Attempted to Adjourn the  
Legislature--Goebel Improving.

William Goebel last night was declared Governor and J. C. W. Beckham, Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky by a majority of the Kentucky Legislature. Chief Justice Harbinger of the Court of Appeals administered the oath of office to them in the Capitol Hotel.

Goebel then signed two orders, one appointing Colonel John R. Castleman of Louisville Adjutant General of the Kentucky National Guard, and discharging General Collier from that position, and the other ordering the National Guard troops to their homes.

The action of the majority members of the Legislature in sustaining the report of the Legislature Contest Committees occurred after most stirring and thrilling scenes.

Taylor issued a proclamation attempting to adjourn the Legislature, and calling an adjourned meeting at London, an isolated place in the heart of a Republican district, and the scene of recent feuds.

He attempted to prevent the Legislators from assembling by aid of the National Guard. The Legislators were prevented from entering the assembly chambers. An effort was made to move to the opera-house, but the soldiers headed them off. At the Courthouse the troops again thwarted them with bayonets, and at the Capitol Hotel it was the same.

Lying at death's door, Senator Goebel directed the Democratic plans so that all might be carried out in legal form.

Sheriff James Sutton stated yesterday that he shot Goebel. It is believed that he is either crazy or knows who fired the shot.

At midnight Goebel was resting easy, and it was considered probable that he would live till this morning, and he may recover.

Some of the militiamen have determined to obey Governor Goebel's order. The Republicans are apparently planning to bring reinforcements to Frankfort. It is expected that the militiamen will return.

Taylor is living in his office in the Executive building.

Former Governor McCreary cites the Constitution to show that Taylor was not authorized in declaring the Legislature adjourned to meet at London.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 31.—The condition of Governor Goebel at 11:30 to-night was better than at any time during the day. He was resting comfortably, no unfavorable symptoms had appeared, and it was announced that he would unquestionably get through the night in good shape.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 31.—William Goebel, elected Governor of Kentucky, was sworn in to-day by Chief Justice Harbinger of the Court of Appeals, and the Legislature adjourned to meet at London, Ky., to-morrow.

The oath of office was administered at 12 o'clock to-night by Chief Justice J. H. Harbinger of the Court of Appeals to Governor Goebel, while lying on his bed of suffering, with uplifted hand.

"I do," said Governor Goebel, in a clear, firm voice, as the last words of the oath were said by Chief Justice Harbinger. "My one hope," said Mr. Beckham, after taking the oath, "is that I shall be only Lieutenant Governor for the next four years, and God bless our Governor Goebel."

The solemnity of the scene at what may prove to be Governor Goebel's deathbed, is without parallel in the history of this Commonwealth.

John L. Helm was sworn in as Governor on his deathbed after the war, but under no such circumstances as existed in that chamber to-night.

To-morrow an information will be applied for in the Franklin Circuit Court to restrain Mr. Taylor and Mr. Marshall from attempting to serve as Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

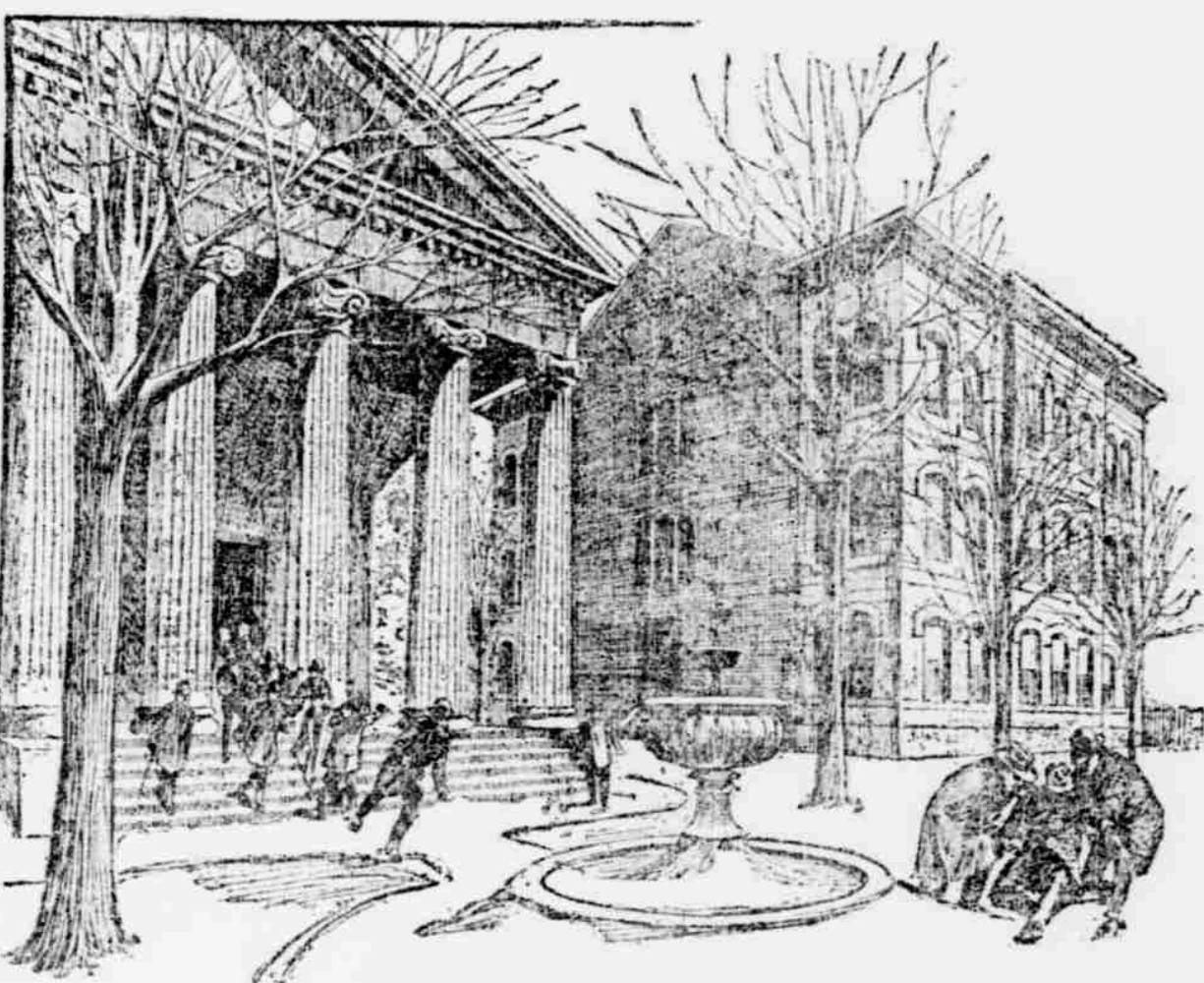
The session of the Senate and House and the joint session to decide the contests for Governor and Lieutenant Governor were held at 8 o'clock to-night, more than a quorum being present. On account of the threats of the military officers, it was necessary to hold the sessions quietly and secretly in order that they might not be interfered with.

At the joint session the following resolutions sustaining Goebel and Beckham and rebuking Taylor were adopted:

**Joint Session's Resolution.**

"Whereas, the undersigned members of the Senate and House of Representatives, comprising a majority of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, and of the two houses, thereof, on this day, January 31, 1900, did go to the Capitol in the city of Frankfort, for the purpose of holding sessions of the Senate and House pursuant to adjournment and were then and there met by a large body of armed men, who had taken forcible possession of said building, and then and there, with arms, prevented the members of said General Assembly from entering and holding a session of either house in the Senate Chamber, or the hall of the House of Representatives;

"And, whereas, the undersigned members of the General Assembly, as aforesaid, immediately adjourned from the Capitol building to the opera-house, in the city of Frankfort, and were in like manner forcibly prevented from holding sessions in the Courthouse in the city of Frankfort, to which the undersigned both have been forcibly and unlawfully taken possession of by said armed men; and, whereas, the Contest Board which has been engaged since January 15, 1900, in hearing the contest between William Goebel, contestant, and W. S. Taylor, contestant, for the office of Governor, and between J. C. W. Beckham, contestant, and John Marshall, contestant, for the office of Lieutenant Governor, had decided said contests in favor of the contestants in each case, and had prepared in each case a report signed by more than seven members of each board, finding that in one case William Goebel had received the highest number of legal votes cast at the November election, 1899, and was then and there legally elected Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and entitled to said office, and that W. S. Taylor had not been elected Governor, as aforesaid, and was not entitled to said office, and in the other case finding that J. C. W. Beckham had received the highest number of legal votes cast at the November election, 1899, and was then and there legally elected Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and entitled to said office, and that John Marshall had not been elected



SCENE IN THE CAPITOL YARD JUST AFTER THE SHOOTING OF WILLIAM GOEBEL.  
On the right is shown the Statehouse. From the second and third story windows of the Statehouse the shot which killed Goebel was fired. The shot which killed Goebel was fired from the second and third story windows of the Statehouse. The shot which killed Goebel was fired from the second and third story windows of the Statehouse. The shot which killed Goebel was fired from the second and third story windows of the Statehouse.

## SAYS HE SHOT GOEBEL.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 31.—James Sutton, Sheriff of Whitlow County, who came here from Frankfort last night, is a prisoner in the county jail. At an early hour this morning at the Victoria Hotel, Sutton went up to the office of the clerk, brandishing two revolvers.

"I am the man who shot Goebel," he said, "and I will never be taken alive!"

The hotel manager promptly sent for the police, and on the appearance of the latter Sutton ran upstairs to the third story, and when he thought he was about to be captured, opened a window and leaped out. He alighted on his feet, was uninjured and ran nearly a mile before he was arrested.

The police believe that Sutton is either unbalanced mentally or that he knows who shot Goebel. An effort to interview him after he was locked in jail proved unsuccessful. He lay in a dark corner of his cell and refused to say a word.

Cox, C. P. Rooley, David Bell, Wm. Ray, Steve Henry.

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## THE KENTUCKY CONSTITUTION ON LEGISLATURE ADJOURNMENT.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 31.—Former Governor McCreary and other prominent attorneys are of the opinion that Taylor overstepped the Constitution of Kentucky when he declared the Legislature adjourned to meet in London.

They say that the Constitution of Kentucky defines the powers of the Governor to convene or adjourn the General Assembly in two sections, which are as follows:

"20th. The first meeting of the General Assembly shall be on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January, 1894, and thereafter every second year. And its sessions shall be held at the seat of Government, except in case of war, insurrection, or pestilence, when it may, by proclamation of the Governor, assemble for the time being elsewhere."

"26th. The Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly in the seat of Government or at a different place if that should have become dangerous from an enemy, or from contagious diseases, in case of disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of the adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he thinks proper, not to exceed four months."

It is not certain that the troops will at once obey the orders issued by Governor Goebel, and any attempt to force them to do so will almost certainly result in trouble.

Some of the officers indicated that they would not obey the orders to leave, although they were careful not to say so in specific terms.

Indications around the Statehouse to-night were such as to warrant any belief that the troops were here intended to move away in the morning.

Supplies of clothing and food were being received and unloaded and everything seemed to warrant the assumption that the troops were to stay for a time, at least.

General Collier, the commander of the troops, was reported to have said that he had no intention of giving up his position at the order of Governor Goebel.

Some Will Obey Goebel.  
It was announced by members of the militia to-night that the soldiers now at Frankfort will obey the orders of Governor Goebel. It is not expected that they will attack their comrades, but they will refuse to obey the orders of Governor Taylor, and take their chances of a court-martial.

Republicans Reinforcements.  
The Republicans are sending reinforcements to Frankfort to reinforce the troops now quartered with 1,000 or more militiamen. Early this evening a special L. & N. train of coaches passed through Frankfort to Eastern Kentucky. All the coaches were empty, one being in fact a train except the crew. The train only carried a few soldiers at Frankfort, the soldiers being a unit on the platform that it had a clear track and was under heavy orders.

The members of the crowd refused to tell their destination, but said the train was bound for Eastern Kentucky. It is the opinion of Democrats that the train is to take to the mountains to be returned filled with sharpshooters and desperate men to back up the soldiers. It was apparent this afternoon that the Republicans were afraid the force was not sufficient to hold the fort and safely intrust Taylor.

While the Democrats did not discuss such a thing as bringing armed men to the contest, they received telegrams and telephone messages from their home counties asking how many men they needed. Several men pleaded to be allowed to lead a force of armed Democrats to war on Frankfort. To all their requests the leaders here replied beseeching their fellow-Democrats to keep cool and to not think of coming here. But the Republicans found out these things and they immediately became frightened.

When the militiamen invaded Frankfort last week, as L. & N. train composed of empty coaches passed through an evening was so late the day of their coming. Consequently the passing of the train this afternoon is regarded as significant by the Democrats.

A visit from 1,000 or 1,500 of Governor Taylor's mountain henchmen is expected to-morrow. About 50 of the men, who came here last week from the mountains, are still in Frankfort, and are apparently prepared to remain until Governor Taylor tells them they are to leave to-morrow.

Taylor is living in his office in the Executive building. He ate all his meals off his desk to-day, and is sleeping in the office to-night. It was said, however, that he did not retire until late. The soldiers have orders to keep a close watch on the building.

Collier then mounted the stairway and read the proclamation a second time. When he had finished a Representative shouted: "Mr. Chairman! Mr. Chairman!" "Well," said the General, with a laugh, "where is London?" "It is in Kentucky," yelled another voice.

Democrats Indignant.  
The good humor soon died away, however, and loud cries of indignation were heard from the Democratic members.

Then, loud above the tumult, came a voice, clear and sharp: "We are dealing with a pack of heathens and rascals; let's go to the opera-house!"

Shouts of approval greeted this proposal and out of the door, upon the broad steps, streamed the crowd, hastening along the street, toward the opera-house. Close behind came General Collier on the run. He shouted orders to Lieutenant Colonel Gray of the Louisville Legion, who was standing by the steps. A few quick orders were given by that officer, and away toward the opera-house went the soldiers on the dead run. It was no parade. Every man went as though running to a fire. They ran up the middle of the street and easily dislodged the legislators, who took the sidewalk and hand-dugged themselves by the numerous posts, boxes and pedestals that filled the way. General Lyon, the oldest and most exalted in the House, had, despite his physical drawbacks, managed to beat the soldiers and get into the hall. He was politely requested to come out, which he did, with the remark: "It does not look as though a quorum will get in."

Thomas Hoffer, the owner of the opera-house, demanded that the members of the Legislature should be admitted. It was impossible for any explanation to be given the late comers. Adjutant General

## TAYLOR'S PROCLAMATION.

Taylor's proclamation reads:  
Executive Department, Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 31.—To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: Whereas, a state of insurrection now prevails in the State of Kentucky, and especially in Frankfort, the capital thereof, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of Kentucky, I do hereby, by this proclamation, adjourn at once the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, to meet at London, Laurel County, Thursday, the sixth day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. Given under my hand at Frankfort, Ky., this 31st day of January, 1900, at 9 o'clock p. m.  
(Signed) W. S. TAYLOR,  
Governor of Kentucky.  
By Caleb Powers, Secretary of State.

## GOEBEL'S PROCLAMATION.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 31.—William Goebel, immediately after being sworn in as Governor, issued the following proclamation:  
Whereas, it has been made known to me that certain persons, without authority of law, have handed themselves together for the unlawful purpose of forcibly preventing the General Assembly of Kentucky from assembling and discharging their official duties at the seat of government, and have for said unlawful purpose assembled in the city of Frankfort the First and Second Regiments of the Kentucky State Guard, and by force of arms have unlawfully taken possession of the Hall of the House of Representatives and the Senate Chamber of the State of Kentucky, as well as all other public buildings and archives of the Commonwealth, and have, by force, intimidation and violence, expelled the General Assembly from the Capitol buildings and refused to permit the Senate and House of Representatives to hold their sessions therein, and are now terrorizing the representatives of the people, and who are good citizens of the Commonwealth;  
Now, therefore, I, William Goebel, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby command the said First and Second Regiments of the Kentucky State Guard and each and every officer and member thereof to return to their homes and several avocations and there remain until lawfully called into active service.  
I also command all other persons whatsoever, who are now unlawfully engaged in interfering with and intimidating members of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth to disband and desert from terrorizing and intimidating the said members of the General Assembly and all other good citizens of this Commonwealth.  
Given under my hand as Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, at Frankfort, Ky., this 31st day of January, 1900.  
(Signed) "WILLIAM GOEBEL."

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## LEADING TOPICS

### TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri--Fair Thursday and Friday; rising temperature; fresh westerly winds, becoming variable.  
For Illinois--Fair Thursday and Friday, with rising temperature; fresh westerly winds.  
For Arkansas--Fair Thursday; partly cloudy and warmer Friday; variable winds.

Page: 1. Goebel Declared Governor.

2. Spon Key Loss Forty Per Cent. Sift to Gust Colored Senator. Business Sluggish.

3. Lee Pulled Going Back to Kentucky.

4. Race-Track Results. Weighs for the Big Handicaps. New League Backed. Sporting News.

5. Supposed Bandits Flee on Officers. River Telegrams.

6. Editorial. Events in Society. Bitter Attack on Senator Pettigrew. Oil Landmark Gone.

7. Lightning Contracts Awarded. Texas Anti-Trust Law Effective. Deserted His Muscular Wife.

8. Ready Batted City Committee Meeting. Big Strides in Coal Fields Probable. New Corporations. Transfers of Realty.

9. Railroad News. Curious Rates and Not Per Hundred. News of the Churches. De Angeles Indignant.

10. Grain and Produce. Other Markets.

11. Financial News. Weather Report.

12. Fought a Fire in Zero Weather. Numerous Plans for Filtration. She Didn't Take the Phone. Couple Chided Their Pious. Battling With Poets. School of Osteopathy.

13. Prayed for Peace.

Political Situation the Theme of Church Meetings.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 31.—During midweek prayer meetings in all the churches of the city to-night pastors and members made the political situation a special theme for prayer.

The burden was that the State might be saved further bloodshed and dishonor.

KNOX COUNTY CITIZENS.

They Denounce the Attack on Governor Goebel.

Barboursville, Ky., Jan. 31.—Citizens of Knox County, in mass convention to-day, adopted resolutions denouncing the assassination of Senator Goebel.

One company of State Guards left here last night and the other to-night for Frankfort.

Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co.'s Sales.  
Sales from Dec. 24, 1899, to Feb. 1st, 1900.  
1st, 1900. \$1,300,000.00  
Sales from Dec. 24, 1899, to Feb. 1st, 1900. \$1,300,000.00  
Gain. \$30,000.00